

Georgetown Herald.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 24, 1855.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 13.

WHOLE NUMBER 533

THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by

H. R. FRENCH

To whom all communications must be ad-

dressed, postage pre-paid.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD

WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE TO

ANY POINT (FREE OF POSTAGE IN THE COUNTY)

REQUERED, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES:

It paid strictly in ADVANCE, \$1.75

It not paid in advance, 2.00

At the end of the year, 2.50

Liberal deductions to Club subscribers

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Terms of Advertising in the County Paper,

FOURTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One week,	\$1.00
Two weeks,	1.50
Three weeks,	2.75
One month,	2.00
Two months,	3.00
Three months,	4.50
Six months,	7.00
Twelve months,	14.00

Each additional square (less than half a column) and published for a shorter time than three months), charged in same proportion.

For Half Column.

One month,	\$2.00
Three months,	5.00
Six months,	10.00
Twelve months,	20.00

For Whole Column.

One month,	\$12.00
Three months,	18.00
Six months,	35.00
Twelve months,	70.00

The above rates are for STANDING advertisements, (without change). For advertisements by the year, with the privileges of changes, an additional price will be charged, depending upon the number of changes desired. A very liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers who wish to occupy several squares regularly.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6 lines will be inserted for \$1 per month, or \$10 per year.

Annual advertisers are allowed 1 square, changeable at pleasure, for \$15 two squares, for \$25 three squares (paper included) for \$35.

No credit on advertising, except to yearly customers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements not marked by the advertiser with the desired number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the privilege of quarterly changes, without additional charge.

Patent Medicines charged the same as other advertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business, and the businesses of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Calls on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County offices, advertising rates, to be paid in advance.

No advertisements can hereafter be inserted gratuitously, except by announcements of deaths, marriages, and preceding appointments.

No advertisement to be considered by the year unless specifically by contract between the parties.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charges be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

All ledged and displayed advertisements, and those with cuts larger than five lines in width, to be charged extra.

All advertisements of public meetings, speaking fairs, fraternities, &c., and all notices of private enterprises or to promote private interests, must be paid for. Where the offer is manifestly for the public good, or for benevolent enterprises, the printers will put half of the advertising.

Obituaries and notices of respect charged for at the rate of 50 cents for twelve lines, and must be paid in advance.

Regular advertisers and all others sending communications or requiring notices designed to call attention to fairs, soirees, concerts, or public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance, all notices of private associations, every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, calculated or intended to promote individual interests can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If inserted in the editorial column (which can only be at the discretion of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of not less than 30 cents per line.

Payment for advertisements due when they are left for insertion, and PAY IN ADVANCE is required unless specially agreed to be credited.

B. R. A. B. DUKE

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens

of Georgetown and vicinity.

He has removed his office to Main street between the Livery Stable and Georgetown Hotel, with Dr. Keene, where he can be found in the day; at night he can be found at the George Inn Hotel.

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

DR. J. G. HAMILT

OFFICE—On Hamilton Street, opposite the

Methodist Church.

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

L. B. OFFUTT

SCOTT COUNTY, KY.

OFFERS his services as *Actioner*, to the citizens

of this and the adjoining counties, at reasonable rates of compensation. His post office is

Leesburg, Harrison county, Ky.

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

NOTICE

THE death of Mr. E. C. Rankins, one of the firm

of H. Rankins & Co., makes it necessary to close the business of the concern immediately; the executors therefore call on all persons having unexecuted notes and accounts of 1852 and 1853, without fail, to call and pay them, we cannot give any further indulgence. All claims unadjusted to, will be found in suit. We sincerely hope to be saved so unpleasant a duty.

H. RANKINS & CO.

Wm. Mc DONALD is our ad-

vertising Agent for the city of New

York, and is authorized to contract

for advertisements according to rates.

J. S. H. PARVIN is our Adver-

tising Agent for the city of Cincin-

nati and is authorized to contrac-

for advertisements according to rates

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

FOR SALE.

TWO good COWS, now dry, and also two

SEW'S and a few well kept SHOATS.

will be sold now for cash. For particulars refer

to the

EDITOR.

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

KENTUCKY.

This Institution occupies a high rank among

Western Colleges. Its Library, Cabinet, Mu-

sium, and apparatus are unsurpassed. Its literary

course is the same as that of Yale College, while

its scientific course embraces all the best portions

of the course at West Point.

For young men designed for practical busi-

ness there is a course of three years in which a thorough

knowledge is imparted in agricultural Chemistry,

Physiology, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Phys-

ics, Mechanics, &c. Books, &c., are used in the

classroom, and the students are required to have

them in their possession.

There is a course of three years in which a thorough

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but he showed by his manner how much he was hurt. At such times by a few concessions, Kate would restore him to good humor, but, perhaps on the very next day, she would commit her old fault again.

"And Kate, you are found out at last, as you have been," said one of her companions to her. "You're engaged to George Alcott—you needn't curl your lip; for you can't deceive me any longer—I had it from his own sister."

Now if there was any one whom Kate wished to conceal her engagement from, it was this gossiping girl, who had often annoyed her excessively by trying to pry into her affairs. She knew if Caroline Wharton once became acquainted with her arrangement, the news would be a common topic everywhere before night. Thinking only of this Kate without exactly denying her engagement, began to ridicule George Alcott, and did it so effectually that Miss Wharton was convinced she had been misinformed.

"I know it is not true," said the gossip, on that very evening, in a large circle of listeners. "You should have heard what fun Kate made of George Alcott, how she mimicked his voice, and quizzed his bow, and imitated his way of shutting his eyes, just like a mole, as she said—you know he is short-sighted. And now only this that no later than this morning, Mr. Alcott's own sister told me they were engaged—how could she be so regardless of the truth? but then you know, the Alcott's would all give their little fingers to bring about the match."

Just at this instant, unperceived by the speaker, George Alcott himself unexpectedly entered the room. His face became livid when he heard his mistress' abuse of himself thus freely commented on—but he actually trembled with passion when Caroline Wharton proceeded to charge his sister with a wanton falsehood. His first impulse was to break into the group, to defend his sister's fame, and then to renounce forever all claim to Kate's hand. But after a moment's reflection, he felt he could not control himself sufficiently for this; and, aware that violence of tone or gesture would only make him a laughing stock he turned on his heel and left the apartment.

Once in his own room, however, he became calmer. Yet his indignation against Kate did not decrease, for this last insult was the drop that made the cup run over.

He felt that he had borne much from her—more, indeed, than a high-spirited man ought—but his love, which amounted to idolatry, had constantly invented excuse for her hitherto. Now,

however, the long accumulating conviction that, with such a woman he never could be happy; forced itself irresistibly upon him. "No, I must be loved by one who will never make a jest of me—I shall cease to respect her if she can mock me," he said. "Henceforth, Kate, though once dear, you and I must be only distant acquaintances—Even if I could forgive you the injury to me, I cannot overlook the insult to my sister."

He did not write to Kate that evening, but he waited until next day in order that he might not be hasty, when being more than ever assured of this course of conduct, he penned her a letter, in which after telling her how much her habit of ridiculing him and those he loved had annoyed him during their long acquaintance, he concluded by narrating this last instance of her fatal practice, and the manner in which it had come to his ears.

"After having acted thus," he said, "I am convinced that you do not love me, at least not as I must hold her by the woman who is to be my wife. My feelings for you have always been such that I could not have turned you into ridicule. But all that is over, I am firmly convinced that I could not be happy with a satirical wife. Farewell."

George Alcott was true to his word, and about two years after united himself to an admirable, engaging young lady, of sound sense and useful acquirements. Kate is still unmarried, and will probably remain so.

What can the Know-Nothings Accomplish?

To show the utter recklessness and the humbuggery of the Know-Nothings, we propose to discuss with them, their avowed leading principles, and to show that they are utterly impracticable—that they cannot carry out a single one of cherished measures. There is not one thing they propose to do that is not in direct violation of the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky; and to accomplish their object, certain clauses in both constitutions must be repealed! We are aware that the masses of the K. N.'s are sincere and well meaning men. They believe they are acting for the good of themselves and their country, but at the same time, it seems to us, they do not understand the nature of the principles they avow and advocate. If it can be shown to them that those principles cannot be carried out, that their plan is not feasible, and that even if they are successful, they can accomplish nothing, they will abandon an organization whose foundation stone is nothing but humbuggery, and must soon fall to pieces.

With copies of the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky before us, and with the avowed leading principles of the Know-Nothings in our minds, we will state the case plainly, calmly and dispassionately, and appeal to them to read and reflect; and then we will feel assured they must come to the same conclusion we ourselves have done—that they cannot accomplish any of the objects they seek.

As we understand it, the two great and leading principles of the K. N. party, are first the repudiation or modification of the naturalization laws, secondly the passage of a law prohibiting Roman Catholics from

holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, within the gift of the people. To accomplish these objects, the constitutions of the United States and of the several States must be changed or abolished. The first of these, the repeal of the naturalization laws, would not accomplish anything, for the simple reason that each State in the Union claims and has the undoubted right to regulate the qualifications of its own voters. There is a difference between a citizen and a voter.—The naturalization laws of the United States fixes the qualifications of citizenship, while the separate States fix the qualifications of their own voters; as, for instance, in Indiana, it is allowed to vote after being in the State for a period of two years. In Illinois by its constitution, they are allowed to vote after a residence of six months. This is a State's right doctrine, and is claimed by all of the States of the Union. It cannot be denied them. They have the right, and they will exercise it, of regulating the qualifications of their own voters.—This being the case, what then would a repeal of the naturalization laws by Congress amount to?—Why, absolutely nothing. It would leave the question just where it is, in the power and control of the several States.

The constitution of the United States says, in section 2d of article 4th "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Now, by the constitution of the State of Illinois a foreigner becomes a citizen and a voter after having resided within that State six months, and if he should come to Kentucky to reside, he would, by this clause of the constitution of the United States, be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a citizen of Illinois; that is, after a residence of two years in Kentucky, he would unquestionably be entitled to a vote.

What then can the K. N.'s accomplish by a repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States?—nothing, or worse than nothing. If Congress should modify them, and extend the period of probation to fifty years, it would be of no avail, the right to regulate the qualifications of their own citizens and voters, would still remain with the States, and they would accordingly exercise it.

But it is of the religious test which the Know-Nothings seek to impose upon the country, that we wish now more particularly to speak. They cannot accomplish this object without complete and radical alteration of the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky. Section 3d of article 6th of the constitution of the United States, says:

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

The constitution of Kentucky, recognizing the same principle, says in sections 5 and 6 of article 13th:

That all men have natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority ought in any case whatever, to control or interfere with the right of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious societies or modes of worship.'

'That the civil rights, privileges, or capacities of any citizen shall in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of his religion.'

It is scarcely necessary to comment on the monstrous absurdity of supposing that the Know-Nothings can accomplish either of their two great objects. A repeal or modification of the naturalization laws, would be as far from carrying out their views as pole is from pole.—To put in force their religious test of qualification for office, the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky must be altered!

Are the people prepared for this? Unless a revolution occurs in Kentucky, it will be nearly six years before the people have a right to change or alter their present constitution. The Know-Nothings can accomplish nothing until that is done. For what can be more plain than the language of our constitution, "that the civil rights or capacities of any citizen shall in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of his religion?" Do not the Know-Nothings of Kentucky seek to proscribe all catholics from office within the borders of the Commonwealth?—Can they do it without changing and altering our constitution? Are they in favor of calling a new convention in 1860 to give us another constitution? Are they in favor of a convention of the States to change the present constitution of the United States? Yet, both of these things must be done before their objects can be accomplished. Come out gentlemen of the K. N. press of Kentucky and answer us. Don't be meanly-mouthed. Speak out plainly and distinctly; don't shirk, dodge, or quibble, but tell us in plain English, are you in favor of changing the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky to accomplish your aims and ends? or whether you think they are not good enough as they are without change or modification? Please answer us.—Yeomen.

In another column we publish the prospectus of our esteemed friend M'CARTY of the Paducah Journal, who proposes to publish an anti-know-nothing Journal, at our old stamping ground, Bardstown, in this State. He has our best wishes, and we will take pleasure in acting as his agents in this vicinity. (*Georgetown Herald*.

Much obliged to you, friend French, for this additional testimonial of your friendship for us. If we can ever favor you in any way, just indicate it.—*Bardstown Gazette*.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Baltic.

NEW YORK, May 16, P. M.—The Baltic arrived this evening, with 160 passengers.

Lord Raglan admits that the bombardment has not produced the result looked for.

The impression in England is that the siege will be abandoned for the present, and the whole of Kamsch and Balaklava will be left for the defense. A few corps of the main portion of the allies would try to penetrate the interior and cut off the supplies from Sebastopol, and then completely invest the town.

Numerous reinforcements were constantly reaching the allies. The French reserve of 80,000 men in Constantinople were effecting to be sent to Balkava.

BALAKLAVA, 5th.—The allies are gaining ground, and all of the Russian outworks have been broken. Summary engagements were frequent and large numbers of Russian mortars and many prisoners taken.

Sebastopol dates are to the 4th.

Napoleon escaped assassination on the evening of the 26th ult. An Italian fired two pistols at him, while riding on horseback. Personal revenge was said to be the object.

There is nothing in the siege to warrant a result.

The position of the allies is regarded as critical notwithstanding the advantages gained.

The firing slackened on the 28th so as not to exhaust the ammunition.

An immense Russian force is reported concentrating near Sebastopol. It is said to be 100,000 strong.

Telegraph communications with the Crimea continue.

Lord John Russell had reached London from Vienna.

The British budget had passed both Houses.

The King of Prussia was ill of fever.

The Russian official accounts of the 24th represent the damage sustained as but little account, which was actively repaired, while the skirmishes were generally successful.

The loss sustained by the garrison on the 11th was seven sub-batteries, 436 men killed, 6 superior, 34 subaltern officers, and 1,899 wounded.

The English captured the first Russian rifle pit on the night of the 17th. It was a desperate encounter. Col. Graham Egerton, a field officer, in command, was killed.

On the 20th an attack was made on the 2nd Russian riflemen, and they abandoned the pit almost immediately, according to the statement of two Polish deserters.

One hundred thousand Russians were in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 60,000 of whom arrived from Sevastopol.

The forts on the north side of the harbor had taken part in the cannonade, carrying the shots clear into the line.

Dispatches reached the British government which were a few hours later, but it was not generally communicated although weighty questions were asked in Parliament. The ministers had declared that they should exercise due discretion in the publication of the news.

Lord John Russell had reappeared in his seat in Parliament, and Drouyn de L'Huys had returned to Paris. Russell stated in substance that protocols would be submitted to Parliament.

LATEST.—A short engagement occurred on the night of the 18th.

The front and left attacked the whole Russian rifle, fifty of which were taken, together with eight light mortars, and two hundred prisoners. The whole affair was brilliant for the allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2d.—Stratford De Redcliffe has returned to Constantinople.

Mahomet Ali has been recalled from exile.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The French, under Gen. Pelissier, attacked the advanced works of the quarantine bastion, and carried them at the point of the bayonet, taking the mortars and establishing themselves in a position.

On the following night the Russians made a sortie to regain their position, and after a sanguinary engagement they were driven back.

The Baltic fleet had left Kiel.

The French fleet was about to sail from Cherbourg.

The insurrection in Ukraine, Russia, had extended to three other governments, and twenty landed proprietors with their wives and families, had been destroyed.

At St. Petersburg every article of consumption was selling at famine prices.

The British loan bill of £16,000,000 passed on the 1st in the House of Commons, and ordered to be committed to the House of Lords. The monthly report of the board is five days short, as contrasted with the same month last year, showing a falling off of about 1,000,000.

Metals have experienced the greatest decline, owing to the diminished demand for the United States.

Sir John Burgoyne, before Roebeck's Committee, gave some important evidence in relation to the war in the Crimea.

The budget virtually passed both houses, with but little opposition or modification.

Indignation meetings regarding the conduct of the war had been held in various places.

The secret of Austria's refusal to act with the Allies, is said to be found in

a threatening dispatch from the Czar. It is that the moment Austria shall irreversibly ally herself to the West, or commit an overt act of hostility against Alexander II, he will place himself at the head of Pan-Slavist movement, and change his title of Emperor of all the Russians into Emperor of all the Slavonians.

Scott County, Ky.

MR. FRENCH.—Dear Sir.—I perceive by your paper that L. B. Dickerson, Esq., the nominee of the Democratic Convention which recently convened at Lexington, has positively declined the nomination tendered him by that body. A fact which I regret very much to learn, especially at this crisis of political affairs, when Know Nothingism is attempting to ride rampant over the rights of freemen; the folly, if not the political knavery of which he is fully capable of exposing in his usual forcible and eloquent style.

But as he has declined, and no other Anti-Know Nothing has been called upon to fill his place, I will venture, although a humble individual, to make a suggestion to the Anti-Know Nothings of the 5th Congressional District, with whose feelings and interests I am entirely identified; and for the K. N.'s whose political success I am willing to strain every nerve; to defeat them by any and every honorable means in my power.

The K. N.'s have recently nominated Dr. A. Marshall, a member of their truly Anti-American party, as a candidate for Congress in this district; shade of Henry Clay defend us! Mr. Marshall, though a very clever gentleman personally, has no political character whatever—he can scarcely be trusted now by his Know Nothing allies, and many of them, no doubt, when it comes to the test, will "kick against the pricks," and turn to the facile advocate of all popular movements, a very "cold shoulder." He deserves it even from them, for "but a few years since he was one of the bitterest opponents of their profession principles, and he is only honey fingering them now for the sake of attaining office, for which, unhappily, he has an unsatisfactory craving; as the acts of his past political life clearly prove. Now in view of this state of facts, and that the Know Nothings *alias* Whigs, have nominated a Democrat in the Ashland district, I would venture to suggest that the patriotic, bold and conservative Anti-Know Nothing of the district, whether they call themselves Democrats or Whigs [for there are many sterling old line Whigs who scorn to identify themselves with the Anti-American party] should, in imitation of their non-illustrious predecessors, "change hands," nominate and elect an old line Whig whose Anti-Know Nothingism is unquestionable.

Such a candidate, Mr. Editor, I believe can be found in the person of D. HOWARD SMITH, Esq.; our former distinguished State Senator; a gentleman of great personal popularity and of sterling worth. He is an old line Whig, of the Henry Clay school; one who seems a man and patrician; an advocate, as I understand, of the principles of the Nebraska bill, and who as I am creditably informed, repudiates the ultra and Anti-Republican principles of the K. N. party.

Believing him to be the man for the crisis, and that it would be judicious and wise policy on the part of the Anti-Know Nothings of the county, if his principles be presumed to be in the foregoing remarks, to nominate him as their candidate, and thus exhibit the truly Republican, liberal and patriotic spirit that pervades the Anti-Know Nothing Whigs and Democrats of this district, and thus save from national disgrace the hitherto nobly represented Ashland district, by nominating, supporting, and electing a gentleman, who, however ardent and sincere a supporter of Whiggery and its great exponent, has ever been free from petty partisan trickery and liberal and courteous in his deportment toward his political opponents.

In behalf of his many warm personal and political friends, the humble writer of this communication would respectfully ask of Mr. S., a response, through the columns of the Herald as to his present political position, and whether such a nomination would be in accordance with his feelings and judgments.

Let my motives should be impugned, Mr. Editor, I beg leave to subscribe myself an *uncompromising* Whig.

ANTI-KNOW NOTHING.

I WILL be agent of the Mortgages of James M. Godman, offer at public sale at Georgetown

On Monday, the 18th of June,

it being County Court day, the following slaves

to-wit: John, Bob, Archibald, Henry, Harriet, Jane, Mary and Alice; the said above-named slaves to be sold by agreement of all parties interested for the purpose of satisfying the debts named in said Mortgages.

T. BARKLEY & CO.

May 17, 1855-12-12.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—The London Dispatch says it has leaked out that the French troops of the line have "shown the white feather," and that all the example, courage and heroism of their leaders cannot "bring them up to the scratch."

Mr. Fillmore is to leave for England in the steamer Atlantic, which sails from New York on the 16th inst.

THE HERALD.

INDEPENDENT—NOT NEUTRAL;

No Creed but Truth; No Party but Manhood.

HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR.

GEORGETOWN (SCOTT CO.) KY.

THURSDAY, - - - MAY 24, 1855.

JUDGE FINNELL, town, paid to No. 48 vol. 11. 3 00

Robt Power, Little Eagle, paid to No. 48 vol. 11. 1 00

Leon Johnson, Great Cro-sings, paid to No. 48 vol. 12. 1 00

—There is a very curious story about a "gras widow" in St. Albans, Vt., whose husband has been in California some five years, who was the other day agreeably surprised by his unexpected return. He passed an agreeable night in her company, talking over the incidents of their early life, and in the morning obtained possession of \$300 previously remitted for her use. The happy pair were receiving the congratulations of their neighbors the next day, when lo! and behold, the joy of the lady was suddenly changed to bitterness by one who had recently returned from the gold region, and who proved to her satisfaction that the would-be husband was nothing but an imitation of the genuine article—bearing the same form and features, and having been an intimate friend of the true one. The冒名者 has been arrested and now awaits examination for assault and battery."

ADVANTAGES OF PAYING FOR A NEWSPAPER IN ADVANCE.—A Boston paper says, one of the facts put in evidence at the trial in the Supreme Court, to sustain the will of the late Wm. Russel, was, that only a few days before he made the will he called at the office of the Democrat and paid for his paper a year in advance, thereby saving fifty cents. The fact was dwelt upon at length by counsel, and commented upon by the judge in his charge, as one of great importance. The verdict of the jury would seem to sustain the proposition, that a man who has mind enough to pay for his newspaper in advance, is competent to make a will.

The New York Dutchman says the following correspondence recently passed between a young gentleman of Albany and Willard, keeper of Willard's Hotel, Washington city:

DEAR WILLARD.—I intend to leave for Washington next week—can you accommodate me with a room? Answer immediately.

Yours, ROBERT W.

[REPLY.]

DEAR W.—House crowded to suffocation—can accommodate you, provided you are willing to sleep two in a bed. Will this do? Answer by return mail.

Yours, WILLARD.

[REJOINDER.]

DEAR WILLARD.—In reply to yours, I would say that I have no objection to sleeping two in a bed, provided one wears a ruffled edged night-cap and ringlets.—Is this the arrangement you propose?—Answer immediately, and oblige yours,

R. W.

Whether Willard "continued" the correspondence the Dutchman has not learned.

Mr. Joseph Hiss has expelled from the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, for immoral conduct, by a vote of 137 to 15.

BACON & LARD WANTED.
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN CASH OR GROCERIES
for either of the above articles by S. Y. KEENE.

April 19, 1855-8-tf.

WHAT DOES ALL That Crowd Mean?

Going into Sam Keene's after Flour and Meat and Potatoes and Pumpkins and Sun-gar and Coffee.

HE MUST BE SELLING OFF AT COST UP?

No. You see he keeps a great many Articles the other Merchants do not, & I am told he is "HARD RUN" on account of the times and has to sell Cheap to get Cash to pay his Debts.

DON'T HE TRADE FOR BACON?

Yes Sirree—Wants a lot badly now, and anthing else in the way of Marketing you got to Sell.

April 12, 1855-1-tf.

THAT CROWD

WHO buy cheap, good, white meal, are advised that 500 bushels have just been received at the Provision Depot of S. Y. KEENE.

May 8, 1855-11-tf.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

JAMES S. DODGE.

Breckinridge & Beck, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LEXINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Fayette, Bourbon, Harrison, Scott, Woodford and Jessamine, and, when desired, in the adjoining counties, also in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts, Frankfort.

EASTERN CLAIMS, and others, will be promptly attended to.

April 12, 1855-1-2w.

MOUNT VERNON LODGE, NO. 14, GEORGETOWN, KY.

MEETS [AT PRESENT] EVERY MONDAY NIGHT, BY ORDER OF THE W. M.

SAMUEL GOODEY, S. & T.

April 24, 1855-9-by.

TAKEN NOTICE.
John W. Murphy of Lexington, is our authorized Agent and collector for the Herald.

E. CLARK, JR. N. H. M. HINTON

Paris Jewelry Store.

CLARK & HINTON,

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Gold & Silver Watches

PLATED WARE,

PARIS GOODS, &c.

Main Street, opposite the Court House, Paris Kentucky, Watches and Jewelry carefully re-paired.

Paris, Ky., April 23, 1855.

April 26, 1855-9-by.

MULES FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale sixty-four Mules—two and three years old. They have been well kept through the past winter, and are in good condition. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to make an application soon.

WILLIAM SNYDER.

Petersburg, Boone Co., Ky.

May 3, 1855-10-5t.

RESUMPTION OF THE

Bardstown Saturday Gazette.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER—INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS—AND DEVOTED TO TRUE AMERICAN PRINCIPLES—AGAINST THE NEW FANGLED AND SHAMERICANISM OF THE DAY.

IN the Summer of 1841 the undersigned commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper in Bardstown under the above title, which he continued with the assistance of such writers as B. E. Hamby, J. D. Noe and others up to the Winter of 1847—when it was discontinued on account of the removal of the editor to a different field of operations.

Owing to domestic casualties, and circumstances arising therefrom, we now find it obligatory upon us to return to our early home, among the companions of our youth and the cherished friends of our early manhood, and to re-commence the publication of the paper suspended some years since.

In thus resuming our editorial career in this region, we presume it unnecessary to define our position on the *slavery and non-slavery* question, as it is the position of every patriotic party. Our devotion to conservative, old-line Whigery—our admiration for such stalwart and patriotic leaders of that party as CLAY and WEBSTER and other brilliant lights, which have faded from the political firmament, leaving no successors behind them—and our readiness at all times and on all occasions to do battle to the best of our ability for the men and measures of that once great party—are matters well known, at least to this community. We have changed front in no respect—have abandoned no principle, and proved recreant to no promise or profession. Whilst others in whom the Whig masses confide have shamelessly deserted their principles and their party, and, by secret combinations and deceitful manœuvres, undermined the foundations of the fabric resting on Clay and his associates, we stand proudly in the ranks we stood true to our party to the last, and were about the only Whig editor in the State to protest against the abandonment of our old organization. But we are overpowered by numbers, and our feeble voice—raised in behalf of *principles*—was drowned in the general cry of *expediency*; and with sorrow and humiliation we heard it proclaimed, by the sage leaders in Kentucky, that the Whigs should disband, disorganize, and scatter themselves among the other parties and factions, as might best suit their interests, feelings and prejudices. Hence there is now no Whig organization in Kentucky, and in the coming elections there will be no questions of Tariffs, Currency, Internal Improvements, &c., &c.—*New and strange doctrines* will arise, and political parties will be formed, of the *old and new principles* of our Government, sustained by a system of *secret organizations*, at war with the very spirit and genius of our Constitution, are being earnestly impressed upon the public consideration, and demand at our hands!—at the hands of every true patriot, whether he has heretofore called himself a Whig or Democrat—a firm and determined opposition. We have again to assert at the ballot box great truths which we supposed to be fundamental, and to battle against errors which we believed to belong to another age, and were forever at rest!

Our paper will be thoroughly American, in every thought, feeling and sympathy, and consequently will be *Anxious Nothing*. We believe that the Government of the U. S. can and ought to be controlled by the people, and not by secret political clubs.

In regard to all religious and sectarian matters we shall pursue a policy of *non-interference*. No subscriber—no matter to what church he belongs—shall ever complain that we have warped upon his faith, abused his creed, or endeavored to bring his principles or prejudices into odium or ridicule. We advocate the doctrines of no church—defend the dogmas of none—and wage hostilities agains none. But the civil and political rights of the members of each and all of the churches we shall ever contend for.

The "SATURDAY GAZETTE," however, will not be merely a political paper. It will aim to be a welcome visitor to the business house, the workshop, the farm, and the parlor, and will contain a large amount of news, of a commercial, agricultural, and literary character.

The paper will certainly be published—the materials are now being purchased—and the first number will appear about the first of May. Therefore we solicit the immediate and active co-operation of our friends, here and elsewhere, in securing our liberal subscription lists in their respective neighborhoods.

TERMS: The *Bardstown Saturday Gazette* will be published every Saturday morning, on a large and handsome sheet, with entirely new type, at \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 in six months. To clubs of 10 or more at one Post Office, the price will be reduced to \$1 50—invariably in advance. Direct letters and communications to H. M. MCARTY, Bardstown, Ky.

April 5, 1855-6-tf.

SPRING GOODS ARRIVING.

WE have commenced receiving our Spring Goods and by the last of the week our assortment will be found to embrace almost every thing desirable, in the eating line. Among those now received are:

A few lbs strictly prime Sugar;

8 lbs crushed and granulated Sugar;

4 lbs loaf and pulverised Sugar;

1 lb clarified Sugar;

1 lb new Rice;

15 lbs Eastern Java Coffee;

2 lbs bags Eastern Rio Coffee;

2 lbs bags Lagnacou Coffee;

5 boxes Beans for Java, Ceylon, &c.

2 half lbs G. F. and Imperial Tea;

Golden Syrup, Sugar House and plantation Mlasses;

Western Reserve and Eng. Dairy Cheese;

Salmon, Mackeral and White Fish;

Fine Tobacco, and Cigars of all grades;

Cedar Tubs, Buckets Churns and Cans,

All of which we will sell at the very lowest rates for cash, or on short time, or for produce.

I. HECHT.

March 22, 1855-4-tf.

SPRING

GOODS ARRIVING.

WE are now manufacturing Rail Road Depot, Stock or Floor and Plat-forms

of all sizes, also Druggist and

Bank Scales, Brass and Iron Beams, counter Scales &c., &c. which we warrant of superior workmanship and materials; we would call particular attention to our

Iron Lever Hay and Stock Scales.

All communications promptly attended to.

March 23, 1855-4-tm.

OHIO SCALE WORKS.

RICDON RYLAND & CO.

NO. 6 COLUMBIA STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND WALNUT.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING Rail Road Depot, Stock or Floor and Plat-

form-s

of all sizes, also Druggist and

Bank Scales, Brass and Iron Beams, counter Scales &c., &c. which we warrant of superior work-

manship and materials; we would call particu-

lar attention to our

Iron Lever Hay and Stock Scales.

All communications promptly attended to.

March 23, 1855-4-tm.

ELLY ELGIN & SOUTHERN BELLE.

TALK about your Elly Elgin and Southern Belle robes, but they can't compare with the Delicacy Old Virginia, just received by

EDWARD H. FLATCHESTER, Publisher,

117 Nassau st., New York.

March 24, 1855-9-by.

HOME--BOOKS!

PARLEY'S HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY. A perpetual fund of Instruction. Illustrated by more than 200 Engravings. 8 vols. 1.50.

The Baby Library, just received by

EDWARD H. FLATCHESTER, Publisher,

117 Nassau st., New York.

March 24, 1855-9-by.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED German Bitters.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'l., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPHIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Bowels.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fomentes & Bleeding to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Wheals before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of evil, and Great Depression of the spirits.

The proprietor, in Calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has

stood the test of a ten years before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivaled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well known Physicians and individuals, in all parts of the country is immense. The following from your own State is respectfully submitted, referring any who may still doubt, to my "Memoranda," or Practical Receipt Book, for Farmers and Families to be had gratis, of all the Agents for the German Bitter.

Principal office and Manufactory, 120 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

KENTUCKY TESTIMONY.

JOHN WARRING, Vanceburg, Ky., Sept. 16th

1852 said: "I have used two bottles of your German Bitters in my family, and am well pleased with them."

J. T. & J. W. BERRY, Uniontown, Ky., July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard